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humidity 92.

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No. 17,481.

號四日六年九十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AFGHAN BOTHER.

LONDON, May 27.
The India Office states that the Government of India telegraphed on May 18 that the Afghan commander-in-chief's insolent message was obviously devised to gain time. The Amir has not replied to the invitation to address the Viceroy through the British commander and the Afghans are continuing offensive preparations along the whole frontier.

SIMLA, June 1.
The situation at Parachinar continues satisfactory. No further action by Nadir Khan is reported at Thal. There are no new developments at Miranshah. Some Mahsud lashkars are reported in the vicinity of Jandola but the attitude of the Bhattarais, in whose country a post is located, is stated to be still satisfactory. Further "south" near Murtaza a squadron of our cavalry pushed back a party of three hundred Wazirs and Mahsuds who had ventured into the plains. Twenty were killed and five captured. Several more were wounded. Our casualties were eight. There is no change in the situation on the Dakka front. Reconnaissances and foraging expeditions are carried out regularly by our cavalry. Sistan is quiet. Leading men are volunteering to raise levies there.

SIMLA, May 31.
Parachinar reports fighting on a small scale at Lakhatigga. Here the Turis are actively assisting us but the presence of Afghan troops near that is causing unrest on the lower Kurram. A tribal gathering from the Khurmana valley made a fruitless attack on a militia post near Sadda. Everything is quiet at Thal. Good reports are received from Miranshah, where the Wazirs appear unwilling to commit themselves seriously unless supported by Afghan troops. The arrival of aeroplanes there had a good effect. Some Mahsud activity is reported from the Derajat border. Our frontier post at Manjhi, south of Murtaza, was attacked without success. Chitral reports that the Kaffirs of Kamdesh in the Bashgul valley have revolted against the Amir.

SIMLA, May 30.
Thal is quiet. The enemy still occupy the adjacent hills. Aeroplanes severely damaged the enemy camp at Yusuf Kbel, four miles above Thal. Nothing fresh is heard from Miranshah, where the presence of our troops is having a quieting influence on the Wazirs and Mahsuds. Firing occurred against our posts on the lower Tochi, notably at Idak. In an action at Spin Baldak the enemy lost 170 killed and 169 prisoners. 200 broke out of the fort and fled but suffered heavily from machine guns and cavalry pursuit. The Political Officer has interviewed certain Mohmand jirgas and good relations are established. The Shirwaris are returning to Bagh Khargali, undertaking after harvesting to supply our camps. Landi Khana has reported that a number of German and Austrian officers, formerly resident in Kabul, are now directing the Afghan operations, with a certain amount of Bolshevik co-operation and assistance. Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar says the Ghilazi tribe is not averse from the selection of a new Amir. Aman Ulla is now described as a young visionary, and a tool of unscrupulous persons. The heat is reasonable and the health of the troops excellent.

SIMLA, June 1.
Tribal Lashkars continue to assemble in Waziristan. Except at certain points voluntarily abandoned, the British post is intact. The Afghan nine-pounders had very little destructive effect at Thal, though the place was subjected to bombardment for some days. There is no chance of the enemy reaching Bannu Kosat. Our concentrations are proceeding rapidly. The Afghan troops fled at Birkot before a victorious advance by Chitralis. The Kaffirs revolt is significant. It shows that the Amir's authority is decaying. The British authorities imposed punitive measures on Utmanzal village, twenty miles from Peshawar, where the inhabitants were attempting a dangerous intrigue. All the agitators were arrested. The incident had a quieting effect at Peshawar.

SIMLA, June 1.
Regarding Bolshevik activity at Tashkent, we intercepted a wireless message to Moscow on April 24 at Kashgar which runs: "Bureau for Mussulman communists was established at Tashkent on March 30. The first aim of this organization is the union of all those who work for the communist party. Secondly propaganda, issue of literature, and the subordination of Mussulmans to the communist party. Thirdly, convening

a conference of Mussulmans to decide all questions concerning the communist party and to work in connection therewith. We realize it is a matter of great difficulty to gain these aims owing to the small number of Mussulman communists and to Socialism not being readily adaptable to Mussulman ideas, so we must proceed with great caution." Reuter's special correspondent says Nadir Khan, the Khaki, general, captured Waziristan tribal territory through three routes with Afghan regulars and 36 guns. Their attacks on our posts are described as faint-hearted. They failed to make any impression. The enemy was content with long distance sniping. It is evidently uncertain on which side the Waziris' sympathy lies.

AUSTRIA'S TERM.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, June 2.
In part two of the summary of the peace terms for Austria, under the heading "the frontiers of Austria," the second sentence should have read "the southern frontier facing Italy is to follow the watershed between the Inn and Drave on the north and the Lombardy rivers on the south, passing the Col du Brenner and including the Settenbrunn valley in Italy. That facing the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers at a later date." The remainder of part two remains as telegraphed.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

PSKOFF SPELLS VICTORY.

COPENHAGEN, May 27.
The Bolsheviks offered a tenacious resistance in the fighting preceding the fall of Psikoff. Forty machine-guns were captured. Psikoff has the junctions of five railways and is the strategic backbone of the Bolshevik campaign against Estonia. The capture indicates that a decisive stage has been reached. In further successes on their southwest front the Estonians occupied Saackeln on the Walk Wolmar railway. They captured Salespunde on the gulf of Riga.

HAWKER'S HOME COMING.

LONDON, May 28.
The airman's arrival saw street crowds unequalled since armistice day. Dense masses of people held up the thoroughfare where Hawker descended from his carriage. Mounted constables slowly pushed a way through, completing his journey to the Aero Club. Hawker himself riding bareheaded on horseback. The Australians acting as escort to Grieve linked hands and cleared a way by main force. Similar scenes of enthusiasm were enacted along the whole route from Portland Place, Langham Place, and Regent Street to the club. Dominion soldiers used the lamp standards throughout the route as seats. In New Burlington Street Hawker was lifted from his horse and carried shoulder high inch by inch into the club. Grieve was then only just arriving at this street. Ultimately he also was carried over the last stage of his journey.

HAWKER'S MACHINE SALVAGED.

St. JOHN, May 27.
The liner Sackin has arrived and reports receiving a wireless message from the American steamer Lake Champlain that she had found Hawker's aeroplane in mid Atlantic and salvaged the machine aboard the aeroplane, and part of the machine itself, and was taking them to Falmouth, England.

THE N.C.4'S FLIGHT.

PONTA DELGADA, May, 28.
Commander Reed of the N.C.4 started with a cloudless sky. He declared he would remain in Lisbon overnight and proceed to Plymouth on Wednesday morning. The course from the Azores to Portugal is marked by fourteen destroyers.

LENIN'S NUMBER UP.

PARIS, May 28.
It is authoritatively declared that news from Russia indicates that the influence of Lenin is completely ended and there will practically be no opposition to the capture of the city.

BURNS AND MAUCLINE.

Tribute has been paid at Mauchline to the memory of two good men and true,—to John M'Kenzie, the doctor, and Gavin Hamilton, the lawyer,—who trod the cobbled streets of the old town in the company of Robert Burns. "My very warm and worthy friend" is how Burns refers to Dr. M'Kenzie, who figures as "Common Sense" in the "Holy Fair." As for Gavin Hamilton, Burns writes of him as—

"The poor man's friend in need,
The Gentleman in word and deed;"
And in the dedication to the first edition of the poems,
"To phrase you and praise you,
Ye ken your Laureat scorns;
The pray'r still you share still
Of grateful Minstrel Burns."

For many years Dr. M'Kenzie was proprietor of a building in the Back Causeway—now Castle Street—of Mauchline, and this building abuts on the house in which, in 1788, Burns and Jean Armour began their married life. Tradition also says that M'Kenzie had his "doctor's shop" there. The property was recently acquired by the Glasgow and District Burns Association, and it has now been formally opened as an integral part of the Burns memorials.

Gavin Hamilton, the lawyer, was buried in Mauchline kirkyard, with nothing to indicate that "here Gavin sleeps, whom canting wretches blame'd," and local tradition has it that a nameless grave was the lawyer's own wish. The members of the Partick Burns Club, however, and few to-day will disagree with them,—think that "the grave of Burns' friend should be marked for the benefit of the many Burns' pilgrims to Mauchline,—the grave of one

"Miska'd waur than a beast.
Wha has mair honour in his breast
Than monie scores guid's the priest,
Wha sae abus't him."

A white marble slab has now been placed at the head of the burial-place of the Hamilton family.

MR. SMILLIE IN TROUBLE.

A large body of Scottish miners are highly indignant at the picture which Mr. Smillie painted of their social condition. They had grievances other than those of hours and wages, and undoubtedly many matters brought before the Coal Commission required reform. But Mr. Smillie overdid things, he used too big a brush and splashed about too much. The miners are now resenting the suggestion that they are a downtrodden race, who cannot obtain the necessities of life, and are so badly housed that they cannot practise the decencies of life. The wives are especially angry upon the latter point. They say that it is making them ridiculous in the eyes of their neighbours who know the real facts. The result is that many members of Parliament are receiving letters from their miner constituents, protesting against Mr. Smillie's absurd distortions.

COMMERCE IN SIBERIA.

With the approval by the Cabinet Council of the Omsk government of the constitution of the Provisional Trade and Industrial Chambers, the Council of the Congress of Trade and Industry has distributed to all trade and industrial organizations instructions concerning the enforcement of the rules of the Provisional Trade and Industrial Chambers. According to these instructions, the Chamber of Commerce of a city in which the Provisional Chamber is to be established, is required to reckon the number of all trade and industrial organizations existing in that district and to convolve a commission composed of the representatives of these organizations. The number of the members of the new Commission is to be determined at discretion of the Chamber of Commerce. The new Commission is to fix the number of the members of the Provisional Chamber.

ROWDY COOLIES.

"You have got to behave yourself in Hongkong," Mr. Lindsell told two Chinese charged with disorderly conduct in Des Vaux Road Central. First defendant it appears offered to do some coolie work for a compatriot and was discussing the bargain money, when second accused interposed and said he would do the work a little cheaper. That started the shindy which landed both men in Police custody.
Defendants were discharged with a caution and bound over in a personal bond of \$50 to ensure their good behaviour for six months.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER

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21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
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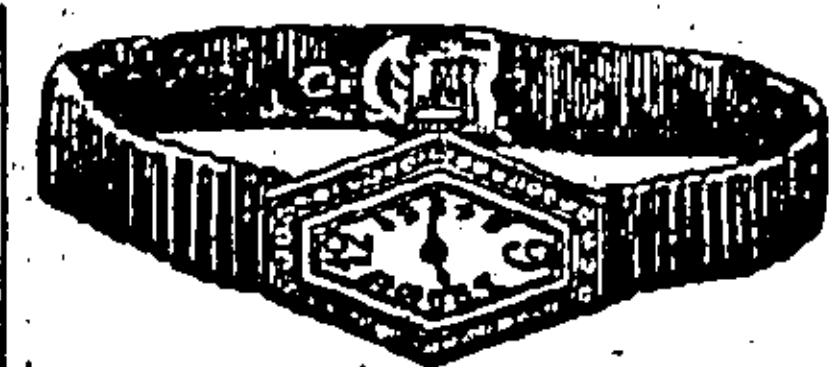
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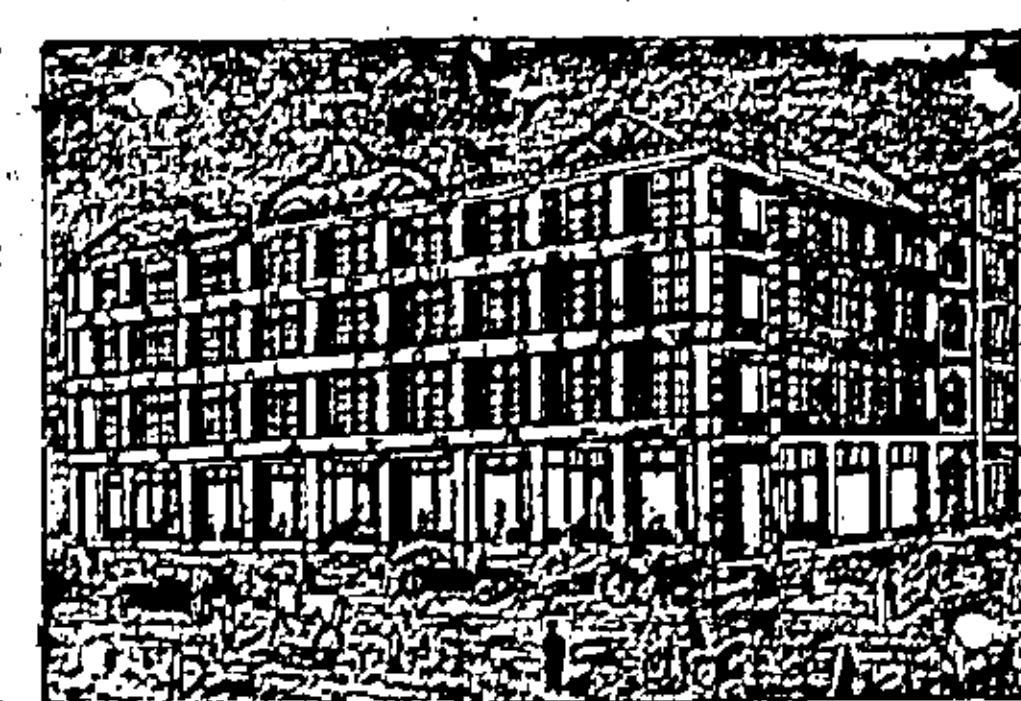
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G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters & Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leatherworkers, to H.M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Constructor, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, not later than Noon, TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919.

E. G. KENNETT,
Chief Constructor.

Hongkong May 30, 1919.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of RIBEIRO, SON & CO.

Old Supreme Court Building,
(ground floor).

V. F. V. RIBEIRO.

Hongkong, June 2, 1919.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Offices from the Second Floor, St. George's Buildings to the FOURTH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, Rooms 1, 2, 3 & 4.

All communications should be addressed to us at our new address.

4th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS,
GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
Hongkong, June 2, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong for the Sale of the BATTLESHIP brand of flour manufactured by the MOW SING and FOH SING FLOUR MILLS of WUSHEI and SHANGHAI.

H. SKOTT & CO.,
Princes Buildings,
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Hongkong, June 2, 1919.

SINGING & DANCING LESSONS.

M. and Mrs. N. G. DORROS are prepared to give Singing and Dancing Lessons to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. For terms apply c/o CARLTON HOTEL.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the above Dispensary at 32, Queen's Road Central, will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the Stocks, Proprietary Medicines and Prescription Books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 30, 1919.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that after June 2nd our Stores will be opened for business at 9 A.M. on SUNDAYS and CLOSED at 8.30 P.M. as usual.

There will be no change on Week days and the hours during which our Stores will begin will be from 7.30 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.

Hongkong, June 2, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

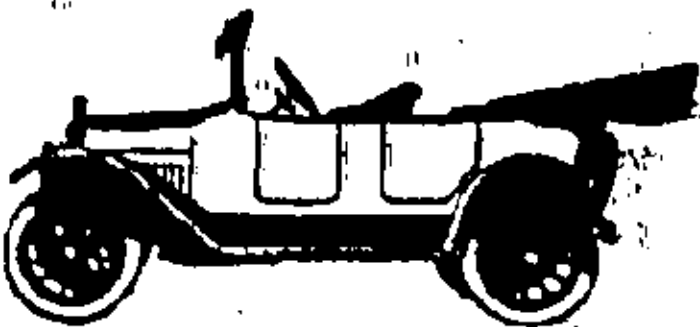
ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of EDWARDS' ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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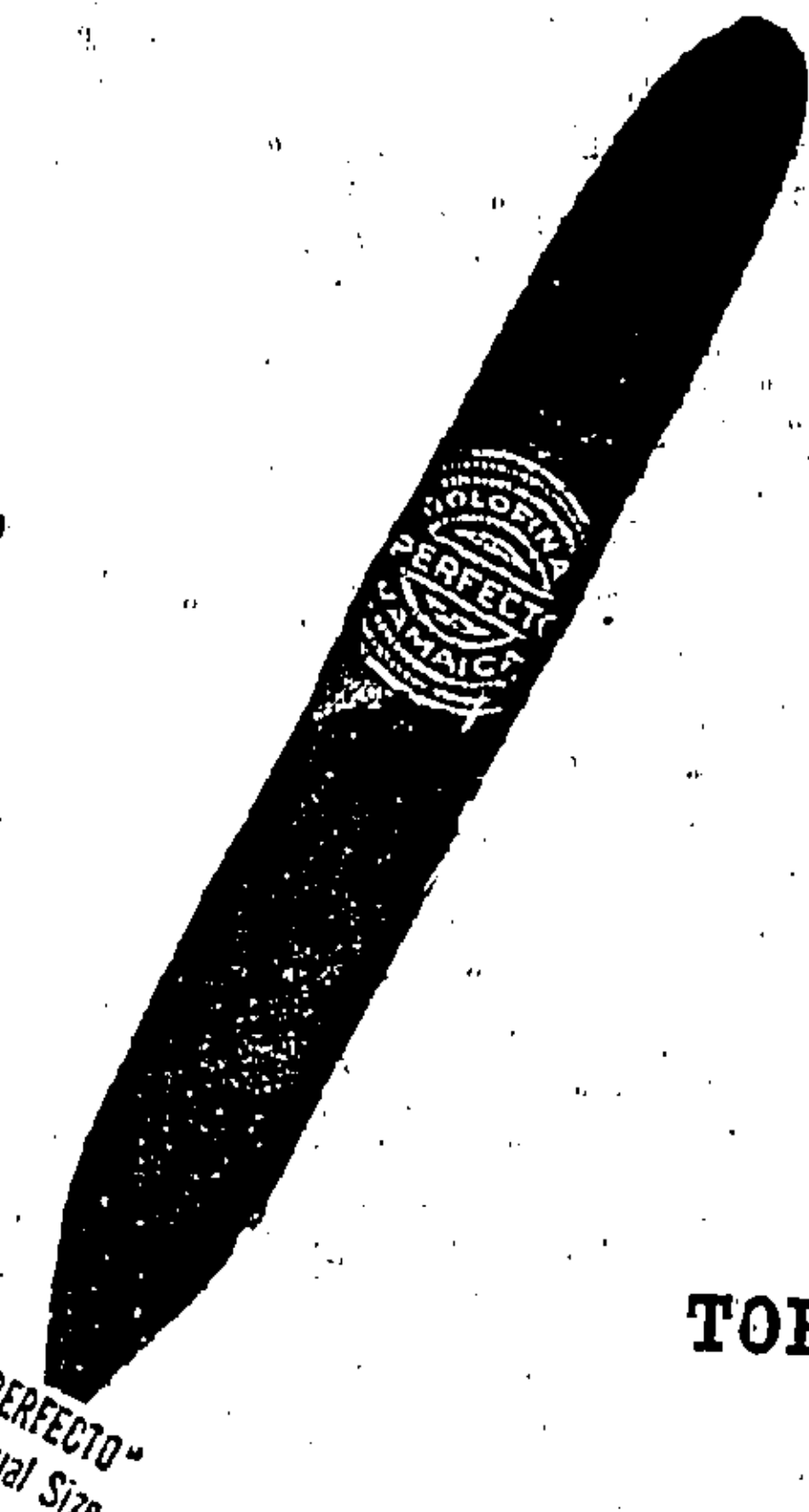
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TANK DECLINED.

Liverpool Corporation's Finance Committee has declined the Army Council's offer to the city of a tank to commemorate local war savings effort.

GIRL IN A CONVENT.

"I want you to help me get an interview with a young lady in a convent," said a young soldier to the Thames magistrate on April 12.

"Do you?" That's very interesting," replied Mr. Roach, "but I am afraid I have no power in a matter like that. One thing I would advise you, and that is not to try and get into the premises as Romeo did, by climbing up the balcony. (Laughter.) Is the lady a nun?"

"The Applicant: No, a friend of mine. She has only been there a week. She has nowhere else to go. He added that the girl wrote expressing a wish to see him, but when he went to the convent they would not allow him to interview her.

Mr. Roach: Well, it is not usual for young men to call at convents. It is very unusual.

The Applicant (earnestly): Is there no way I can get to see her?"

Mr. Roach: Write to the Lady Superior. If it is a very particular matter she may help you.

The soldier left the court muttering determinedly, "I mean to see her."

MISSING ARCTIC STORES.

A story of sufferings in the Arctic was related at Portsmouth Police Court on April 15 telegraphs the Daily Chronicle correspondent, when Lieut. Walter Thomas Ryan, O.B.E., R.N.R., and Thomas Eynon Bailey, skipper, R.N.R., late H.M.S. *Rinta*, were charged with removing from a wreck certain stores and converting them to their own use.

It was stated that in the winter of 1917-18 the steamship *Godale*, on a time charter to the Hudson Bay Company, in very rough weather lost her rudder in the vicinity of Crogan Point, Lapland, and ultimately became a total wreck.

Several tugs were near, and it was alleged that Ryan, in command, and Bailey, the skipper of one of the tugs, removed a quantity of stores from the wreck and sold them in Portsmouth for £67.

Ryan stated that the back of the *Godale* was broken, and most of the goods were recovered from the water by grapnels. The vessel was over-run by Laplanders.

In the awful weather before the wreck 14 of the crew were affected by frostbite, and were got ashore by lifelines.

The Bench found the case proved, but, having regard to the character and services of defendants, dismissed the case on payment of 25 costs.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR SOLICITOR.

Found guilty of misappropriating trust money, Oswald Mills, 60, solicitor, was sentenced, at the Old Bailey on April 12, to three years' penal servitude.

Mr. H. J. Selby, late of the Royal Scots, who enlisted as a private and retired as a lieutenant-colonel, has resumed his post as instructor in physical exercises at "Gillingham (Kent) Technical Schools."

LONG-LIVED LEGLESS MEN.

Other conditions being equal, a man who had lost one leg was likely to live longer than if he had not lost it, and if both legs were amputated he would probably live longer still, declared Colonel Openshaw, when the Princess Royal opened Church Army Hostels for Limbless Men at Kensington.

The physiological reason advanced for his statement was that the heart had to carry the blood to the extremities, and would continue to work longer if the legs were taken away.

He added that it was demonstrably true that a legless man could be a better swimmer than before his loss.

REPLY TO CHARGES AGAINST Y.M.C.A.

Lord Askwith, Sir Richard Vassart Smith, and Mr. P. Gore Browne, K.C., have issued an interim report on the charges made by the Bishop of Swansea against the Y.M.C.A. in a letter to the *Times*.

They find that financial statements are audited and published; that none of the funds subscribed for war purposes have been applied to other purposes, and that there is no probability that money now subscribed will be used to pay past liabilities.

As to enormous profits on sales, the gross profits were less than 30 per cent. of the cost of the materials, and the net profits were relatively small.

LADY RHONDDA'S NEWSPAPER SHARES.

A motion for an injunction against the *Western Mail*, Ltd., Cardiff, and its four directors came before Mr. Justice Astbury on April 15 in the Chancery Division.

Mr. Bymer, K.C., for Viscountess Rhondda and the other executors of the late Lord Rhondda, said Lord Rhondda had purchased the majority of the 7,200 shares of the company. The object of the motion was to restrain defendants from taking further steps to complete a purported issue of 5,000 new shares of £1 each.

It was stated that the shares had been issued and allocated; and nothing further could be done. His lordship made no order.

DOCTORS WHO FOLLOW MONEY.

Competition among doctors was denounced by Dr. C. A. Parker at a national health convention on April 12.

A good year from the doctor's point of view, he declared, was that in which epidemics were rare, and a healthy year was a bad one.

Under the present system doctors settled where there was most money. Easing had one doctor to 613 patients, but Bernardsay had only one to 4,065.

He advocated a State medical service under which doctors could have three months' study leave every year to bring their knowledge up to date.

ESCAPED TO GERMANY.

Shropshire police have given up their search for Lieut. F. P. Schreimüller, a young German officer who escaped by tunnelling from the prisoners of war hospital at Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, during a snow blizzard in March, telegraphs the Oswestry correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

It is now known that Schreimüller, who spoke English fluently, got away on board a ship conveying repatriated German prisoners. He has written to say that he arrived safely at Rotterdam after a pleasant voyage, and expresses thanks for the kind treatment he received at Park Hall Camp, of which he would always have lively recollections.

V.A.D. NURSE'S DRUGS.

That an overdose of aspirin caused her to commit theft in a fit of absent-mindedness was pleaded by a stylishly dressed widow, Lillian Banfield, 33, of Bedford, who was charged on remand at Kingston-on-Thames with stealing a silk handbag, value 3s. 11d., from a shop.

She told the magistrates that she had no intention of stealing the bag, but picked it up in mistake for some letters which she had put down on the counter. She had been suffering from influenza, and before going out shopping took five aspirin tablets for a headache.

The ordinary dose should not have been more than two or three tablets, and what she took made her dazed and absent-minded.

Detective-sergeant Loring said the statement about the aspirin tablets was true. The accused had been nursing at a V.A.D. hospital for three years.

The Mayor: I suppose aspirin, like alcohol, may be taken in excess. The accused was dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act, and discharged on payment of costs, the mayor saying he hoped it would be a warning to her not to take an excessive quantity of drugs.

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CHANDLER 7 passengers \$9.00 per Hour.
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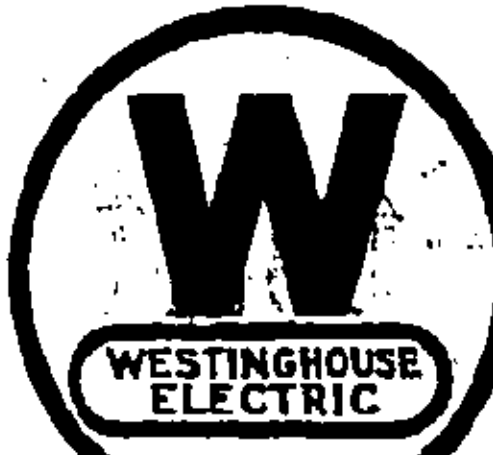
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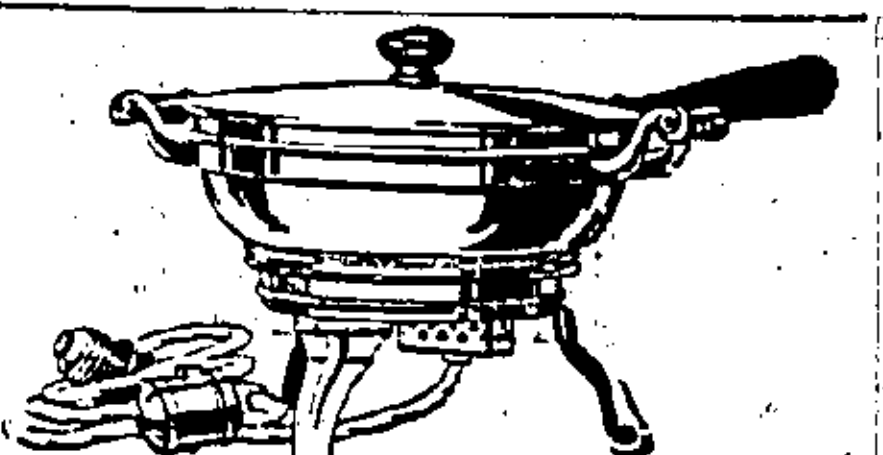
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WOMEN SOLICITORS.

LAW SOCIETY'S APPROVAL.

By a majority of 17 votes—30 to 13—the Law Society, at an emergency meeting passed a resolution supporting Lord Buckmaster's bill providing for the admission of women to the solicitor profession.

Mr. R. A. Finest presided over a very interesting discussion, at the opening of which a letter was read from Sir Homewood Crawford, a member of the council, expressing the opinion that the bill required strengthening in the sense that the Bar should be made as open to women as the solicitor branch of the profession. Under the bill the admission of women to the Bar lies in the discretion of the Benchers of the Inns of Court, but their admission to this solicitor profession is made statutory, provided they have the necessary qualifications.

The Chairman said if the bill had been introduced five years ago he did not think that meeting would have been held, but a great deal had happened since then. The war had produced few changes so great as that of the relation of women to the economic work of the country. The views of the council on the admission of women to their profession had hitherto been divided, and it had not been ascertained whether they were divided now, but in view of a resolution passed by the Associated Provincial Societies, they had thought it right to call this meeting.

Mr. Samuel Garrett, ex-President, moved: "That, in view of the present economic and political position of women, it is in the opinion of this meeting expedient that the existing obstacles to their entry into the legal profession should be removed, and the council is requested to report this opinion to the Lord Chancellor and to support Lord Buckmaster's bill."

He said it had hitherto been his misfortune to be in the minority on this question on the council, but the council were conscious that the world moved, and that unless they moved with it they would be left behind, and he was not at all sure that now he was no longer with a minority. (Hear, hear.) He objected to Lord Buckmaster's bill of last year, because it only applied to the solicitor profession, and not to the Bar. The present bill applied to both. Although no Act of Parliament was necessary in the case of the Bar, because the Benchers could admit women now if they liked, and not necessary in the case of solicitors, the objection was that it would be unfair in the absence of so many of the younger members of the profession at the time to decide so vital a question. That objection was likewise now gone. It was unthinkable to him that men who had been through the tragic and terrible experiences of the war, and who owed their success, and probably their lives, to the exertions of women, should now that the war was over, say to women they would prevent them transferring to civil occupations the energies they had used for warlike purposes. (Hear, hear.) Yet that was what they would be saying if they voted against this resolution.

Whatever they said, the bill was certain to pass, and he urged that, for their own credit, good name, and reputation, they should support it. Want of sympathy and touch between them and the public was at the root of most of the evils from which they had suffered in the past, and he could not conceive anything more calculated to accentuate those evils than, now that women had been enfranchised and were making their political opinion felt, they should publish to the world that they would maintain an obstacle to women earning their livelihood if they chose to try and do so in this profession. If they did it would alienate public sympathy with them, and he, a disbeliever to the profession. Their only choice was to welcome the bill with open arms, or to be dragged on at its tail struggling and kicking and screeching like an angry child. (Cheers.)

"THE BOWER GARDEN."
Sir Walter Trower seconded, on the ground that it was desirable to remove all existing inequalities of opportunity between men and women. Whether women were better or worse than men morally or physically, whether they would be hampered by matrimonial adventures, were matters that did not now arise, and would be proved by experience. If women proved themselves to be as good as or better than men, as solicitors, they would succeed. If they did not they would fail. It had been said that the profession was overcrowded, and that they dreaded the competition of women. He did not think that was the case. He had not heard one solicitor now back from the front make the slightest objection to the admission of women. (Hear, hear.) They used to call women "the fair sex"; for the purposes of that meeting they might call them "the dark horses."

(Laughter.) He hoped they would accept the position willingly and not be forced into it. (Cheers.) Mr. Edward A. Bell said it was not a question of rewarding women for their services during the war. If women were capable, and he claimed

that they were, of usefully exercising their abilities in the sphere of the law, it was only right that they should be permitted to do so. (Hear, hear.) Necessity was already established in many legal offices, and her advent into the profession might so change the aspect of what was known as "the Bower Garden" in the Law Courts that hereafter they might describe it as "the Bower Garden" (Laughter.) He hoped they would carry the resolution as an act of justice to women. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brady, who has been in the Army, argued that they should at least let women have an opportunity of showing what they could do. He had employed them for many years, and found them extremely efficient and conscientious in their work. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. D. Crook opposed the resolution, holding that no case had been made out for the admission of women. A woman did not regard herself as what she must, but as what she looked like. (Laughter.) Who ever heard of a successful business carried on by a woman? Women had done nothing to elevate or improve business. A name was one thing, but a lawyer was an entirely different thing. If women became lawyers they would become judges. Eye could not keep her hand off the apple. (Laughter.) They would never get the judicial faculty into the mind of woman, she was not made for it. She had charms of her own, and it would do her harm instead of good to degrade her to their level and make a rival of her. (Laughter.)

This was a question of right or wrong, not a question of whether the male ideal or the female. Political equality was worth nothing. Domestic servants who refused occupation and drew out-of-work pay had equal political rights with the greatest in the land. There was a time when a vote was worth at least a pint of beer. (Laughter.) It was not worth that now. No qualification was needed for a vote, but it was needed for their profession. Would women ever have the judicial qualities of men who administered the law? Their whole history said "No." To admit women would be to discredit them, and take away all their charm. A member in uniform argued that women should be admitted and the male be left to judge whether they were worth consulting as solicitors. Of many returned soldiers, he had spoken to on the subject not 10 per cent. objected to admission.

Mr. Herbert Manger, supporting, said he disliked the idea of women wanting to be admitted because they had an inherent capacity and ability equal to men. (Hear, hear.) Equality of opportunity was the aim of the matter. "THROW OPEN THE DOORS."

Mr. William A. Sharpe, vice-president, supporting, said women had really never had an opportunity of exercising their powers in the law, and the only way to enable them to do so was to throw open their doors. (Hear, hear.) He did not think any very large number would enter for a considerable time. He was told that out of 42,000 practitioners on the medical register, only 4 per cent. were women, although women were eminently qualified for that profession in certain directions. "But whether many or few sought to be solicitors, that was no reason for not opening their doors." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. W. Didden, a member of the council, opposed the resolution, submitting that no sufficient change had come about to justify the admission of women. To let them in because they had done well in the war implied that they were giving them a reward or prize for their admirable conduct in that sphere, which was preposterous. They real question was whether they were suitable for the profession. In his opinion they were quite unfit—(hear, hear)—and it would not be in the interests of the country, of the profession, or of women themselves, to admit them. (Hear, hear.)

Other speakers argued that it was unfair to select the legal profession for this experiment and leave out the professions of architects, accountants, and the Church.

On a vote being taken the resolution was carried as stated.

SCOTS SUNDAY MORNING RIOT.

Turriff, a town in Aberdeenshire, was the scene of a serious disturbance in the early hours of Sunday morning recently. Some young men, among a crowd of hundreds, attacked and overpowered the police. Two constables took refuge in a private house, where their wounds were attended to.

Provost Melvin telephoned for assistance and an inspector of police with a carload of constables were sent from Inverurie.

Four demobilised soldiers have been arrested in connection with the riot.

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EVENING

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WEAR.

The China Mail.

"FACTS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919.

THE SIGNATURE.

Here on our island we are geographically more remote from the Council of Versailles than Napoleon was on his 105 years ago, when at the Council of Vienna the Prussians talked and claimed as arrogantly as now. Practically we are closer and more interested. Will the Germans sign? What if they don't? Those are the questions that men ask each other as the belated Reuter messages keep coming in. One almost gathers from the telegrams of the French service that some people hope they may not sign. Many of our own people, astonished that the Germans are no more meek in defeat than they themselves would be, feel that the real horror of war, as experienced in Belgium, France, and Russia, should be "brought home" to them. The mosaic law of punishment, the eye for an eye and the tooth for a tooth scale of reprisal, easily survives nineteen hundred years of Christian preaching, because it is instinctive, natural, human conception of justice that springs ready-made to the mind. What more just than "ton for ton"? How more truly to make the punishment fit the crimes of Zeppelinism than to bomb Berlin? At the bottom of our hearts, even after digesting all that has been disclosed of the Peace Terms, we shall all feel, if the Germans sign, that the enemy has got off more cheaply than he deserved. It is this which explains the general eagerness for the personal punishment of the Kaiser, who would thus serve as the scape-goat, and be the symbolic *corpus vili* of Prussianism. There is reason in it, too, for the Germans would no doubt realize more effectively their downfall on the day that their chief spokesman and pattern is strung up. A question that might also be asked is this. Supposing the Germans do sign the Peace Treaty, does it necessarily mean peace? This is not a reference to their cynical contempt for "scraps of paper," because the guarantees arranged for cover that risk. It is, curiously enough, a consideration of the difficulties embarrassing the other signers of the Treaty that prompts the question. They are

so thorny, and so many that they provide a very fair equivalent for the menace that escaped from Elba while the Vienna conference was sitting. It is the L. O. N. that to-day takes the place of the Iron Duke, to whom the Emperor Alexander is supposed to have said, when the position was realized, "Eh bien, Wellington, c'est à vous encore une fois sauver le monde." He did it, with the timely help of Prussia, and here our historical parallel grows interesting, as we read of the Prussian claim to the right to help once more. Is it sincere, or one of many devices to soften the effect of defeat? Only a very credulous and simple person could believe in its sincerity. It is against all knowledge of human nature to expect it at the moment. The Germans must be much better men than we believe them to be if their desire to join the L. O. N. forthwith is properly motivated. It isn't, of course, and we fear that the motives of some of the other parties are not above suspicion. All of which makes the job of saving the world harder. Japan is a doubtful adherent. America has already given warning that she may shrink some of her duties, when her superstitious regard for the Monroe shibboleth may cause her to decline to act as a mandatory Power in quarters where another choice would offer difficulties. Italy has to be bought with a price, and the signs are that in our own so-called Empire, which is so patently not an Empire but a glorified Commonwealth, the Dominions now have some objections to moot. The happy point of view to take is that the tangle of problems confronting the L. O. N. in prospect serves to emphasise the need of it. That, after all, was a lesson that had to be learned.

THOSE FIGHTING SAILORS.

Americans argue in favour of the habit of boasting that the boaster has to live up to his professions, to "make good" as they say. Consequently, the more a man boasts, the more he tries. This explains their fondness for "buttons," those badges bearing legends of all sorts, statements "boosting" their home town or state, or announcing their political convictions. In the case of the street fight between British troops and American sailors, it seems the Americans were wearing "buttons" that said:

WE DID IT.

YANKS AND TANKS.

This temptation was too much for the British soldiers and sailors, who pointed out that there should be another line:

AND SWANKS.

That did it, and the argument proceeded as reported.

AUSTRALIA ALWAYS THERE.

General Currie of Canada told us yesterday that in the British Empire of to-morrow "every suggestion of political inferiority must be removed." This remark would appear unpatriotic in the eyes of a certain sort of Imperialist, to whom the suggestion that there have been or could be such suggestions is a disagreeable disturbance of a dream. The old suggestion that the tail must go on wagging the dog was long ago squelched, and it is not easy to guess at what exactly prompted General Currie's remark. Had he been Australian instead of Canadian we could have guessed it, perhaps, to rest on Australia's disappointment with the disposal of the Pacific Islands, as to which she was over-ruled at Paris. The substitution of Japan for Germany does not satisfy them, because they also have their Monroe Doctrine, as is well known.

Any one suggesting "political inferiority" in the Australians as a people has a tough proposition to maintain. They alone in the Empire have kept the flag of the true democracy flying. They nailed it to the mast when, in spite of the blandishments and intrigues of Mr. Hughes, they twice turned down Conscription. This was an unpopular thing to do, and privately the sort of Imperialist we don't admire deemed them wrong to do it, but he didn't or wasn't allowed to say so openly. While sticking to the principle, they proved that it wasn't on account of any reluctance to "do their bit" by sending 330,000 men overseas, of whom 57,000 did not return. Recently we have seen how they tackle situations that call for action rather than for argument. Singing "Australia will be there," a Brisbane mob set forth to clean out a local nest of Bolshevism. They have always known what they wanted (a virtue in politics) and seen to it that they got it, from the time of the "angry mob" mentioned by Sir Harry Parkes in 1888, up to the numerous demonstrations of this war. They are a politically-minded people, and the future of our Imperial Commonwealth will not be impaired by conceding them a larger voice in the decision of its policy.

A ROYALIST CONCERNED.

We hasten to allay the fears of "Royalist," whose letter appears in article on Monday, which appeared to him to be a defence of Bolshevism, was in reality nothing of the kind. In so far as it was not an elaborate and rather obscure jest, it was a defence of argument, and only that. We should not, even in a Debating Club, care to attempt a defence of Bolshevism, for fear that we might do it successfully, for we fear and hate Bolshevism probably more than "Royalist" does, possibly knowing better all it threatens. To make our position plain to him, seeing that he has so obviously written his letter inspired by preconceptions derived elsewhere than from the article itself, let us take our attitude to the theologians as an illustration. In practice, we are with them in respect of faith, but in their arguments we are against them. We are with the anti-Bolsheviks in faith, but opposed to their present style of justifying their faith. We expect no man to live logically. We have tried it and found it impossible. But we insist on his arguing logically. This is reasonable enough, isn't it?

If "Royalist" is really interested in Lenin and his hopes and ideas, and will call upon us any afternoon, we will show him such information as we have; but we will not advertise the gentleman's theories in the *China Mail*, for the reason that we do not want to spread them. We consider that weak arguments against them help to spread them, and so we attack such. How far the mischief has spread we don't know, but constant readers know that we have denounced everything that threatened in our judgement to help it. Just listen to this, from the *Manchuria Daily News* of May 17:

BRITISH SOLDIERS INFECTED WITH BOLSEHEVISM.

It was found that, in the British Army an extensive intrigue had been hatched. The plotting organization was the Soldiers' League. Their propaganda pamphlet contains the following clause: "The Russian revolution has made the labourers the rulers of the country. Why should we not carry out our revolution and become the rulers of England?" The leaders of the Soldiers' League harboured the intention to dynamite the Buckingham Palace and to propose the dethronement of the King. By the investigation of the police, twenty bombs were found in the compound of the Sinn Fein headquarters. At first many soldiers had joined the League, but as its true object became known, many of them have left the League.

Glasgow, we have heard more than once, is a hotbed of the disease, and there are sporadic outbreaks observable from time to time in England. Will "Royalist" ask the first clergyman he meets how he feels toward those unqualified Christian apologists who attack well-instructed Royalists? If he does that he will understand better our provocative article.

THREE CASSANDRAS.

Cassandra the daughter of Priam and Hecuba was a true prophetess of evil, but denied by Apollo the trust of mankind. Someday someone may develop this startling parallel with the relations of Press and public in Hongkong. In the meantime, our purpose is merely to note a coincidence, kindly pointed out by a "Constant Reader."

The other day Reuter told us how the s.s. *Cassandra* had been wrecked by an iceberg in the Atlantic. "Constant Reader" points out that H.M.S. *Cassandra* was mined in the Baltic only a little while before, and evidently regards the name as ill-omened.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 3s. 6d.

Today's return shows ten cases of plague, and one of C. S. fever.

Since May 12, the N.Y.K. has lowered the Japan-Singapore rates by about two yen to nine yen. The rate to Penang and Malacca has also been lowered to twenty yen.

General Stepanek, War Minister of Czechoslovakia, was commanding the Czech troops from an aeroplane in a battle with the Hungarian forces in Hungary, when his machine fell to the ground and the General was killed.

Capt. Yamashita and Ogasawara of the Japanese Imperial Cavalry, and an American surgeon, have been ordered to Germany to study the post-bellum condition of that country for three years. They left Yokohama on May 18 per s.s. *Tenyo Maru*.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$13,511 or \$929 more than in the same week of last year. For the 22 weeks the aggregate takings were \$310,692, or \$16,562 more than in the corresponding period of 1918.

It has been decided that from July next construction of submarines at four Naval Dockyards and two private shipbuilding yards in Japan shall be taken in hand at the same time, and twenty-seven of them are expected to be launched by March, 1920.

The British and the American merchants at Tientsin organized a business men's club conjointly with the Chinese Guild there. The members comprise thirty Britishers, thirty Americans, and fifty Chinese.

The Dockyard Recreation Club had an all-day bathing picnic to Castle Peak yesterday. Having the big launch *Cat*, a large number were able to make the trip. Nearly all the children and many adults enjoyed the bathing. The Wiseman Cafe catered foriffin and tea to the general approval of the party.

The Indo-China steamer *Kwai-sang* (Captain T. Grant) a Hongkong built ship has arrived from Calcutta, which port she left on May 19. The *Kwai-sang* brought 1,849 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 503 tons of pig iron for elsewhere. She had 11 saloon and 418 Asiatic steerage passengers.

As a result of the damage during last Saturday's demonstration, which is estimated at over \$4,000 the Sun Company are reported to have sent in a protest and also a claim to the Military Government. The Sun Company issued yesterday circulars, which have been widely distributed, informing the public that they will discontinue to buy or sell "low grade goods." The Sincere Company suffered damages to the extent of about \$1,250 on Saturday last, says the *Canton Times*.

A report from Kumamoto states Mount Aso, an active volcano in South Kyushu, has been abnormally operative of late, the subterranean rumblings and fall of ashes being frequent and heavy. The rumblings are intermittent and occur with regularity every quarter of an hour or so. A column of smoke rests over the mountain during the day, and is lit up at night like a pillar of fire. Three sharp earthquakes have been experienced in and around Kumamoto during the past month, doubtless having their origin in the seismic disturbances in Mount Aso.

While the earnings of the last term were considerably below those of the previous year, the N.Y.K. still holds the reserve fund amounting to 200,000,000 yen, and therefore the company has made many progressive plans despite the decrease of profit. With the profit obtained during the war the Company expects to build 300,000 tons of new ships, to undertake shipbuilding industry by improving the Yokohama Dock Company, and also to establish a marine insurance company with a capital of ten million yen. The insurance on the Company's ships amounts to an enormous figure, and the new insurance company will underwrite all ships and cargoes of the N.Y.K.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT AT CANTON.

NANYANG BROS. DISPOSE OF FALSE RUMOURS.

CANTON DELEGATES INSPECT HONGKONG FACTORY.

At Canton the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company enjoy wide popularity for two reasons, their cigarettes and their benevolence. For education, hospitals, and the poor generally, Nanyang Bros. give large sums of money. Therefore when a malicious and false rumour was spread throughout Canton, that the Nanyang Company was Japanese, and that it used Japanese tobacco leaf, and other goods in connection with cigarette making, it gave pain not only to Nanyang Bros., but to those connected with the institutions that accepted the charitable donations of the cigarette firm.

As our readers know the Cantonese possess many Societies, and representatives of these and the hospitals, etc., approached Mr. Kam Kiu Sek, Nanyang Bros. representative at Canton, and told him of the rumour. They said they would like to investigate for themselves and prove once and for all whether the company was genuinely Chinese or not. It was obvious that if the company had Japanese connections they desired no further association.

Mr. Kam Kiu Sek at once communicated with the Hongkong office, and promptly an invitation was sent to Canton to send as many representatives as they wished to see the Factory and office for themselves.

No time was lost by the Cantonese. They wanted to down all things Japanese, and patronise goods of Chinese origin and manufacture. A meeting was called and representatives selected to proceed to Hongkong to judge matters.

Consequently 34 representatives of the principal schools, hospitals, merchants and different Societies in Kowloon, came to Hongkong by the *Kinson* last night.

This morning the *China Mail* reporter met and accompanied them on a visit of inspection of the Nanyang Bros. Cigarette Factory.

The party went down in motor cars and were met by the local manager, Mr. Wong Mui Suen, and the Canton representative, Mr. Kam Kiu Sek.

The party which included several aged Chinese gentlemen and young Western educated Chinese, went to the Nanyang Bros. Cigarette Factory. They were afforded every opportunity of closely examining everything. They were particularly interested in the tobacco leaf, the cigarettes which came forth at the thousand to the minute, and the machinery. The machines filled and cut the cigarettes with astonishing rapidity seeing that each machine is in charge of a single Chinese female, usually a small girl. These were extremely deft in their manipulation of the machine and handling the cigarettes.

Those who spoke English appealed several times to our reporter to read out the name of the maker of the machinery. This was satisfactory as it was nearly all of British and American make. Mr. C. Y. Wong of the Educational Association, at Canton, also asked many questions on behalf of his compatriots who were unable to speak English. The whole party, and more particularly the younger and English-speaking members, seemed very serious in their enquiries and search for things Japanese.

After some time had been spent looking at the manufacture of the cigarettes, from the leaf to packing the filled tin into cases, through all the processes, the party adjourned to the office.

Here there was a good deal of talk in Cantonese, and our reporter was informed that the party were unanimously of opinion that the rumour was entirely false, and that they were satisfied of the true Chinese status of the Nanyang Bros. Company. Several members of the party expressed to the *China Mail* reporter their personal satisfaction of the result of the inspection.

On return to Canton, the result of the visit to the Nanyang Bros. Factory will be freely published in the Canton papers, refuting the baseless rumour that the Company is in any way under Japanese influence, or that goods from that country are used.

The party afterwards went to the Ming Yuen Gardens to finish.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL'S STAFF.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor left for the North on inspection duty some time ago. To-morrow Capt. F. C. Fisher, R.N., the Admiral's Flag Captain, accompanied by the rest of the Admiral's Staff, leave Hongkong by the *Chipsheal* for the North and will join Admiral Tudor at Wei-Hai-Wei, where the C.-in-C. and staff will spend the remainder of the summer. As Vice-Admiral Duff has been appointed to the command of the China Squadron, it is likely he will assume command in the North, coming here with his staff for the winter months, by which time his command should be nearly up to its approved establishment.

HONOURS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

SIR HENRY MAY NOW K.C.M.G.

NEW GOVERNOR IN K.O.M.G.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

Sir Francis Henry May to be a Knight Grand Cross.
Mr. Reginald Edward Stubbs (Governor designate of Hongkong) to be a Knight Commander.
His Majesty the King has also been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division):—
Mrs. Stubbs and Mr. Arthur George Macpherson Fletcher to be Commanders (3rd Class).
Mrs. Ethel Stubb, Mrs. Alice Hickling, Mr. Robert Sutherland, Mr. George Macdonald Young, and Mr. James Arthur Edward Bullock to be Members (4th Class).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

For the meeting to-morrow, at noon, the Hon. Mr. Ian Chiu Pak has given notice of these questions:—
1. There being numerous complaints regarding the refusal of the Police Department to issue hawkers' licences in many cases, will the Government state:—

(a) What was the largest number of hawkers' licences that had ever been issued, and what is the total number of current licences that have been issued to date?

(b) In view of the fact that the refusal to issue such licences may operate hardly on many deserving poor people, and of the consideration that those who are unable to obtain such licences may go to swell the number of bad characters in this Colony, whether instructions will be given to the Captain Superintendent of Police not to withhold licences from applicants thereof, unless they are known to be bad characters?

2. In the case of boys arrested for hawking without a licence, will the Government have the law so amended as to empower the Magistrates to punish the parents or guardians instead of the boys themselves?

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., will ask:

1. When will the section of Coronation Road to the North of Fife Street be completed so as to develop building sites and to provide through traffic with a direct route to the Tai Po and Castle Peak Roads?

2. Will the Government construct a temporary rhesia road from a point on the Yau-mat-Kowloon City Road to the main gate of the Old Kowloon Walled City, so as to render the walled city and numerous houses to the west of it accessible by wheeled vehicles from Yau-mat?

3. Is it a fact that the new market at Samsui-po has no supply of fresh water?

4. Is it a fact that there are about 200 modern buildings (including a Public Dispensary, a temple and several factories) at New Samsui-po accommodating about 6,000 people, who have no fresh water supply except three street stand-pipes?

5. Is it a fact that there are about 2,400 boat-builders at Cheung Sha Wan to the north west of Samsui-po, who have no fresh water supply except four shallow wells surrounded by rubbish heaps and manure pits?

6. Is it a fact that there is no fresh water fire service at Cheung Sha Wan or Samsui-po and that most of the buildings are inaccessible from the Fire Float?

7. Is it a fact that the Kowloon Reservoir has considerably more water in it this year than at the same period last year, and that the mains from the Reservoir run within easy distance and at a convenient level for supplying Samsui-po and Cheung Sha Wan?

8. When will an adequate supply of water (1) for domestic use, (2) for fire service be provided for (a) New Samsui-po and (b) Cheung Sha Wan?

The orders of the day are:—
First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of marine stores.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of births and deaths.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to make provision for determining the date of the termination of the present war, and for purposes connected therewith.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance for the better Prevention of Corruption.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Bank of Canton, Limited, to convert its silver capital into gold. [This Bill will be carried through all its stages at this meeting.]

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to provide for the Incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong.

DRAGON BOAT RACING.

BIG CROWD AT MING YUEN GARDENS.

Yesterday being a holiday for most people, and also the first anniversary of the opening of the Ming Yuen Gardens, the management of the latter arranged a programme of Chinese Dragon boat racing. It corresponded somewhat to an English Regatta so far as the racing went and people attending to witness the sport.

The venue is certainly more suitable and agreeable than at Aberdeen. It is surmised these events will be held annually opposite Ming Yuen Gardens and Aberdeen will probably be supplanted for the Dragon festivals.

There was an enormous crowd, including a good number of Europeans. The drums were packed, and numerous motor cars also conveyed the spectators. The spacious Ming Yuen Gardens were crowded, every point of vantage in the building was filled, and the hills around held numbers of interested spectators. The road was congested and the beach, was filled in the vicinity. On the water were launches, motor boats, junks and sampans numbering about 200.

The racing aroused intense interest among the Chinese. For the first three races there were the same seven entries. Each boat consisted of a dragon's head and tail at bow and stern respectively. The tail failed to stay on one boat and after many efforts to fix it one of the crew discarded it. That boat had no post. In the boats in the first three events there were no less than 76 men, one beat the drum by which the crew timed their strokes, one skippered the boat, and 54 had paddles which they used to good purpose. Nearing the winning post in the second race one boat struck another hard amidships, but fortunately without any apparent injury to boats or crews.

The Shaikwan men demonstrated their superiority. With the same boat, No. 4, belonging to the Hop Wo Tong section of the Shaikwan community, they annexed all the races entered for. They kept up a quick, even stroke, which propelled the boat at a fast rate. The very hot weather seemed to have less effect on Shaikwan than on the spectators, who partook liberally of the refreshments available in the Gardens.

The last event was for smaller boats having 25 of a crew.

The following were the results:—
First Race.—1, No. 4 Boat (Hop Wo Tong, Shaikwan); 2, No. 2 Boat (Cheong Shun Tong, Shaikwan); 3, No. 6 Boat (Hung Sing Koon, Shaikwan). Two Aberdeen and two Yau-mat boats were unplaced.

Second Race.—1st and 2nd went the same as in the first race; 3, No. 1 Boat (Ip Yee Tong, Yau-mat).

Third Race.—1st and 2nd went the same as in the first race; 3, No. 7 Boat (Ip Yee Tong, Yau-mat).

Fourth Race.—1, No. 1 Boat (Ho Hing Tong); 2, No. 3 Boat (Go Hing Tong).

Mr. A. King was the judge and Mr. Mok Ling the starter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOLSEHEVISM?

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir,—I have read with some concern your leader in last night's issue, entitled "Another Provocative Article." This article appears to be a defence of "Bolshevism," as preached and practised by Lenin and his followers in Russia to-day—and it appears to uphold the theory that any means may be properly employed to attain an End—if that End be good.

Can you let me know exactly what End Lenin hopes to obtain by the methods he has adopted?

In short what is the creed of "Bolshevism"?

It would be interesting to me, and I doubt not to many of my fellow countrymen to know exactly what benefit can possibly accrue to mankind in general and to the inhabitants of Russia in particular as the ultimate outcome of the apparently devilish and inhuman methods now advocated and practised by the Bolshevik leaders in Eastern Europe.

I should like to see your views set forth. Will you oblige?

Enclosing my card I beg to subscribe myself as appropriately as possible on this particular date.

ROYALIST.

Hongkong, June 3, 1919.
[This letter is answered in the editorial columns.—Ed. C.M.]

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

LOCAL SCHOLARS CHARGED.

A new manifestation of the anti-Japanese goods boycott resulted in the arrest of nine Chinese scholars and a school-master yesterday. A number of scholars it appears, from some of the Chinese schools formed a regular procession yesterday morning and marched along Queen's Road Central with umbrellas bearing the Chinese characters "native goods." They did not make much headway however, as the Police soon dispersed them.

Nine of the juvenile demonstrators and a Chinese school-master were before Magistrate Lindsell, and on an application from Mr. Leo d'Almada who appeared for their defence were remanded, till to-morrow. The alleged offenders were released on bail of \$25 each whilst the school master who was further charged with organizing the demonstration was bailed at \$250.

The Captain Superintendent of Police prosecuting remarked that something should be done to prevent a repetition of the offence in the meanwhile. Magistrate Lindsell, disagreeing with this said that it was not likely to happen again, at least not with the defendants.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT.

REPORTERS ASKED TO LEAVE COURT.

The *China Mail* presents its respectful compliments to Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Magistrate, and begs to inform him that it thinks he did wrong in asking the newspaper reporters to leave the Court.

As representing the public, they have the right to remain, or how can the maxim, *Ignorantia non excusat legem*, stand?

As regards the non-publication of unwholesome details, he may safely leave that to the editors, who know their business.

He is informed that the public is already moved by considerable feeling with regard to this case, and that it is desirable for the Crown to have impartial witnesses present to testify to the proper conduct of the trial. This is all at present.

DROWNIN' SEASON OPENS.

A Chinese coolie left his shop yesterday afternoon in Kowloon, where he said he was going for a bath. About dusk his body was picked up on the foreshore, unattended. The Police concluded that he was drowned whilst bathing. The body was taken to Kowloon Mortuary.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Empress of Asia* went into Kowloon Dock today for annual overhaul before leaving for next trip to Vancouver on June 12.

The *Toyo Maru No. 3* left Saigon for Hongkong on May 30 and arrived here this morning with 1,600 tons of rice which will be welcomed.

Latest shipping arrivals include the *Kwaikang*, *Saiul Maru No. 3*, *Patriot*, *Suyang*, *Toyo Maru No. 3*, *Chipsing*, *Enryates*, and *Sushu Maru*.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Parr, the British Resident of Pahang, shot a big bull salang at Ulu Gali on Easter Sunday, one of the biggest ever shot in the F.M.S.

The Douglas Steamer *Haitan* (Captain A. H. Stewart) from Foochow and Swatow, brought 1,100 tons of Cargo to Hongkong and 118 Chinese passengers.

A Chinese Male, age 37, has been removed to hospital suffering from injuries inflicted on the head and arm by other men, the result of a fight over a meal, at No. 12 Smithfield Street.

An additional gift from Manila of 2 cases Tobacco Cuttings, presented by La Insular Cigar Factory, has been received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the British Troops.

The Russian steamer *Tobolsk* which has been under Admiralty requisition was handed back to the Russian Volunteer Fleet to-day to operate. The *Tobolsk* has taken down the British flag and is now flying the Russian flag.

A Chinese of Kawkareik, on being nominated to a seat on the Town Committee, returned his opium consumer's ticket, on the ground that the habit was unworthy of one in a public position. This must be regarded as given a distinctly new lead to Chinese opinion.

BRISBANE RIOTS.

AN ANTI-BOLSHEVIST AFFAIR IN QUEENSLAND CAPITAL.

A Brisbane message dated March 22 to the *Sunday Sun* contains the following: There is only one thing talked about here this morning—the returned soldiers' anti-Bolshevik demonstration of last night. Merivale street, across the river, is the Mecca of a constant stream of pilgrims.

Even by this time there are all sorts of varying stories of the battle. But it is certain that all yesterday the returned soldiers were mobilizing. Somehow or other the word got round. Towards evening men began to dribble in from the outlying districts.

Their purpose was plain enough. Revolvers were openly carried, and here and there pockets bulged unusually—with hastily-made "jam-tin" bombs, it is said. In any case the men made no secret of their intentions.

"AUSTRALIA WILL BE THERE." Somewhere a soldier started a song, "Australia will be there," and straightway every man was singing it as he was swept along.

The objective—the Russian Society's headquarters, down Merivale street—soon came into view. Another cry went up. The police were there before them. A line of mounted men was drawn across the street, guarding that approach, and further down was another line to resist attack from the other direction. Bayonets gleamed in the uncertain light.

"Let us through," a soldier shouted "we're after the Bolsheviks." But not a policeman stepped back. The crowd pushed their leaders on to them; taunts and jeers were screamed out, and still no policeman moved.

Then from behind a squad of mounted troopers dashed through the crowd, and joined their standing comrades.

Their Commissioner, Mr. Urquhart, and the Senior Magistrate, Mr. H. L. Archdall, followed in behind them. But they were not in time to gain the protection of their men. The crowd had surged in again, and before the officers could step back they were pushed on to the presented bayonets.

A wound in his right shoulder for the commissioner, and a punctured right thigh for the magistrate, and they were both out of action for some time. The commissioner was taken away to have his wound attended to, and returned later, but the magistrate stayed on.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE LINE.

An inspector could be seen giving orders, but it is doubtful if he was heard above the shouts and cries of the crowd.

The inspector must have realized what was going to happen next. Suddenly an onslaught was made on the line that was holding the other approach. There was no parleying this time. Stones struck men and roadway impartially. The darkened building was also a target. Stones made din upon its roof, or a maddening crashing with its windows.

"Now, lads," called the inspector, "your birds are not in there. You can come in and see."

Two men stepped out. "Let's through," they said shortly.

The inspector himself secured them passage, and conducted them to the door. The shouting and the throwing died down.

A couple of minutes inside, and the two stepped out into the street again. "Nobody there," they reported.

To-day there is still a police guard on the place, but they have no apprehensions with the people, that stand up and down the street, and stare curiously at the gaping wounds and the shattered roof and walls.

"UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED."

I. This for the Cheerio Optimists.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants: With the milk on their mouths and the time on their wrists.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants: "About as wise as the unlick'd cub" is written in heaven of the average Sub.

But they all belong to the Suicide Club.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenant.

II. The Colonel's grief and the Sergeant's curse.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants: The Regiments take 'em for better or worse.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants: A sort of medicine for the soul—Yet pledge 'em deep in the loving-bowl.

For they spread the honour, thick on the roll.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants.

III. Lords of the enduring, triumphing line.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants: Nearest, for ever, to the Rhine.

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants: Children who father veteran hosts In flame-rack'd fields and blood-soak'd posts.

And so yield up their proud young ghosts—

His Majesty's Second-Lieutenants! T. W. H. CROSLAND.

WHAT IS SEDITION?

LORD CHANCELLOR QUOTED BY SOCIALIST AT BOW-STREET.

Mr. William Foster Watson, a well-known Socialist writer, was charged at Bow-street in March last for having made use of language calculated to cause disaffection amongst the civil population. The occasion was a speech at the "Hands Off Russia" meeting at the Albert Hall on Feb 8th.

In support of the prosecution it was stated that Watson, in his speech, advised his audience to seize upon every little bit of industrial unrest that manifested itself in any part of the country, and to use their efforts to extend the unrest over other industries. They were to get people discontented in every workshop and induce them to make "demands upon" the employing class that it was impossible to comply with, so as to render it impossible for that class to carry on. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Councils would be called in, who would form an army to be prepared, if necessary, to make the supreme sacrifice for their principles.

Mr. George Lansbury, editor of *The Herald*, gave it was his opinion that the speech complained of was not seditious. It was the business of Socialists to make people discontented with bad social conditions, and in his view it was top-folly to bring Watson before the Court.

Speaking from the dock, Watson quoted passages from the speeches delivered by Sir Edward Carson, M.P., and Sir F. E. Smith, M.P. (now Lord Birkenhead and Lord Chancellor), during the Ulster trouble, before the war, and he argued that if they were allowed to go free he was entitled to the same treatment.

Sir John Dickinson, in sentencing Watson to six months' imprisonment in the second division, observed that he had been fined for an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act, but had not heeded the warning then given.

Notice of appeal was given, and Watson was liberated on bail.

INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF BAMBOO.

It is known that over 30 distinct varieties of bamboo are found in China alone, and the United States recently sent an agricultural explorer to the country to make an extended study of the plant with a view to demonstrating its value and advantages that could be derived from importing it to America for utilisation by manufacturers in different ways. It would certainly seem that if the bamboo is likely to be of value in certain American industries and manufactures it should be of equal interest to British firms.

It is used extensively throughout China for building purposes, and for the manufacture of rafts, matting, window shades, door screens, piping, carrying poles, scaffolding, fencing, boat poles, ribs of sails, brooms, crates, cages, fans and umbrella frames and handles, containers, furniture, irrigation wheels, brackets, combs, hairpins, pillow and mattress fillings, and thatching, to mention only some of its manifold uses. It is, according to Mr. F. Meyer, largely employed in certain medicines. Bamboo pulp forms the chief material used in the manufacture of paper in China. Bamboo shoots are an extensively used vegetable, and if preserved in some way would find ready favour in Europe, both as a vegetable and for salads. Even at present canned, dried and salted bamboo shoots are imported into the United States, where they command a ready sale, but so far they have not made their appearance, at any rate in quantities, on the English market.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by All Chemists and storekeepers.

WHAT BOLSHEVISM IS NOT.

An illustration of the difficulty of getting any accurate information concerning what is going on in Russia is shown by a statement appearing in *New Europe*. This is a weekly magazine, very ably run by a committee on which sit men like Mr. Wickham Steed, Editor of the *Times*, Colonel Buchanan of the Propaganda Department, and Dr. Seton Watson, who also has official connections. Some months ago *New Europe* published a statement to the effect that the Bolshevik Government had issued a decree "nationalising" women, meaning that all women are made prostitutes by law. The statement was widely disseminated, being quoted all over the world. Dr. Harold Williams, a strong anti-Bolshevik writer, and a member of the Lloyd George organ, the *Daily Chronicle*, now writes to *New Europe* stating that there is no truth in the allegation, that no such decree has been published by the Bolshevik Government, and that the story probably had its origin in the writings of some obscure anarchist organization. *New Europe* has been so impressed by this denial on the part of a writer with such authority on the affairs of Russia, that it now "withdraws" unreservedly the imputation and expresses regret for the mistake. Meanwhile the falsehood has been circulated throughout the length and breadth of the earth, and many thousands who have read it will never see the correction. Even the *Times*, which a few weeks ago contained a rehash of the story, has not thought fit to contradict it, notwithstanding that the editor of the *Times* has a seat on the committee of management of *New Europe*. Again, the general impression conveyed to the reader of the English Press is that the Bolshevik regime is one of sheer destructiveness: that art has perished and morals gone entirely by the board. It is now stated on excellent authority that life in Moscow provides more aesthetic pleasures than London: Chaliapine is singing nightly to packed houses in opera—French, German, Italian, as well as Russian; the ballet is in full swing; and on any evening in the week the theatres offer a wide choice of classical and modern plays—Shakespeare and Moliere as well as Tchekov and Gorki. Moreover, in Petrograd the Hermitage and Alexander III. Museums are now filled full of pictures than they ever were before. They are well looked after, no pictures have been stolen or damaged. On the contrary, many people have sent to these galleries the best works out of their own private collections. "What is truth?" said Pilate.—*Japan Chronicle*.

HARD SWEARING.

A Chinese was recently arrested outside M. Y. San's store in Queen's Road. He had a quantity of preserved plums believed to be pilfered from the shop. When a charge of larceny was framed against the man he maintained that the plums were given him by a boy employed in the place. In court this morning the boy denied it. He did not even know defendant, although the latter had mentioned his name in connection with the case. In discharging the accused his Worship remarked that he believed the boy knew more about the affair than he cared to divulge and had told a pack of lies.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

A Chinese male, 22 years of age, resident at No. 30 Tung Tak Lane, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries received from falling from a window at No. 90 Wellington Street. The window in question was said to be 30 feet in height.

Another Chinese was conveyed by ambulance to the same hospital, as a result of injuries received on his right leg caused by a dislodged boulder falling on him. The accident occurred on the new road above the cemetery, whilst the man was engaged in road construction.

STILL SMUGGLING OPIUM.

\$6000 IN FINES.

Deterrent fines and imprisonment are meted out almost daily to opium smugglers but with no visible effect. Numbers of cases are still heard daily.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison had five opium cases before him this morning. The total amount, of opium being 54 taels and the fines imposed totalled over \$6,000.

GUILTY ANYWAY.

The other day a woman pegged a blanket out in the sun to dry. A Chinese made off with it.

Produced before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on a charge of larceny, the man pleaded that another individual had stolen the article from where it was hanging, and gave it to him.

Mr. Lindsell to defendant: How do you know it was there to dry?

Defendant: He (the other man) told me.

His Worship: Then you knew it was stolen. Three weeks.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST—One white and yellow fawn L. PUN TERRIER, Collar No. 742. Finder please return to "QUARANTON" No. 15 The Peak.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1919, commencing at 4.00 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 4, 1919.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" will sail THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, at 12 Noon from her buoy.

IMPORTANT. Visitors are specially requested to leave the ship by 11 a.m.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept. Hongkong, June 4, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1919.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF BABY CARRIAGES AND PUSH CARTS.

HIGH CLASS	BEST	IN
COACH	BRITISH	A VARIETY
FINISH	MAKE	OF COLOURS

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Prices Moderate. Inspection Invited.

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NEW MUSIC

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POOR BUTTERFLY - FOX TROT.
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YOU AND I - "
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STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

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& APCAR LINES(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICESSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NEUBALIA		30th June	8th July

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	8th July	23th July

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	11th June	Due Calcutta 2nd July

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai & Kobe about
JAPAN DUNERA	19th June 24th June	Shanghai & Kobe Shanghai only

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P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
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Calcutta or Madras in line of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
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All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans for the comfort of passengers.
Steaming and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
of advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	"Mishima Maru," 15,950 tons SUNDAY, 9th June, at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	"Sado Maru," 9,800 tons SATURDAY, 21st June, at 11 a.m.	
London & Antwerp via Suez, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said	"Aki Maru," 12,200 tons SATURDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	"Yokohama Maru," 12,340 tons SATURDAY, 14th June, at Noon.	
New York via Japan	"Tango Maru," 13,750 tons WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at 11 a.m.	
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	"Kosoku Maru," 11,540 tons SATURDAY, 14th June.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	"Rangoon Maru," 11,540 tons WEDNESDAY, 26th June.	

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.
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Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru," SUNDAY, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

"Katori Maru," SUNDAY, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

10 Mitling Manila Eastbound.

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S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 292 & 293.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th June, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Western Knight	The Admiral Line	On 18th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Canada Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 12th June, at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Taiwan Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 24th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kiyo Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th June, at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Euryates	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Escomont Castle	Dojwoll & Co., Ltd.	On 28th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st June, at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th June, at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kyowang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th June, Midnight.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Chwangang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th June, at Midnight.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Chwangang	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th June, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Teian	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Daikoku Maru	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th June, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Huikang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 17th June, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Huikang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Amakusa Maru	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	On 6th June, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th June, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	Dowell & Co.	On 12th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 11th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	End of July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th June, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenhang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th June.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAWKER INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, May 27th.—Mr. Harry Hawker and Capt. MacKenzie-Grieve made a triumphal progress through Scotland to London. The train was besieged by crowds fighting to shake hands with the aviators.

LONDON, May 27th.—On arrival at King's Cross Station, which was densely thronged, Mr. Hawker and Capt. Grieve got one of the most remarkable ovations ever given to any one.

They were seized by a body of Australian diggers and carried shoulder-high into Euston Road. They were crowned with laurel wreaths, an Australian custom, conferring the highest popular honour.

The huge crowd assembled at Euston Road at first did not recognise the aviators in Australian hats. Then they gave the two a tremendous ovation.

The aviators were placed in an open car which proceeded slowly, along an arranged route, to the Royal Aero Club.

It was intended to hold a civic reception, with the Mayor present at the station, together with a large number of distinguished military men and civilians, but the Australians, declaring it was "Australia's Day," took the affair entirely into their own hands.

LONDON, May 27th.—Mr. Harry Hawker and Capt. MacKenzie-Grieve, interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, declared that their start was due to the Americans' flight to the Azores.

The Sopwith's start was splendid. The aviator, at the start, only ate one sandwich with some chocolate, and drank four cups of coffee each.

Mr. Hawker, after that, did not eat for 72 hours, owing to seasickness.

It was like looking for a small motorboat in a heavy sea when they flew down to look for a ship, when they alighted on the sea, they were knee-deep in the water, and big waves occasionally dashed over the upper plane. Meanwhile, their little boat was almost beside the machine, dancing like a cork.

They were picked up at 8:30, after they had been flying for 14 hours. They were in the water for 10 minutes.

Mr. Hawker declared, when they started, "We are left. It was a certainty to die."

The machine floated well. They expected a north-easterly wind for a short time, then a north-west, but actually found a strong northerly wind and ran into a depression which had worked up from the Azores.

The weather was, however, no hindrance. The flight would have been accomplished but for the boiling water trouble.

The wireless was not a great success. Capt. Grieve sent out a message every 30 minutes, but no reply was received. He later signalled S.O.S. every 15 minutes, but the wireless stopped again at 12:30 a.m.

Capt. Grieve found they were 150 miles south of their course, owing to the drift. They then altered their course northwards, with a view to reaching the track of ships.

Mr. Hawker used 170 gallons of petrol out of the 340 he carried.

Giving another interview to the *Daily Mail*, when he entered into a more detailed description of the incident of his flight, Mr. Hawker said: "After four hours, the visibility became bad and heavy cloud banks were encountered. Eventually we encountered a heavy storm and rain squalls."

After 51 hours, we were forced to descend several thousand feet on account of the choking of the filter. At this everything went well for a few hours, but then the circulation system was again choked. The temperature of the water rose to boiling point. We realised that unless the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power.

When we had been about 121 hours on the way, the circulation system was still bad. We changed our course and began to fly diagonally across the north-south line for 24 hours.

When we sighted the *Mary* we sent up distress signals which were answered promptly. We landed in the water, ahead of the steamer. The sea was very rough, and it was only at great risk that the crew succeeded in launching a small boat.

SOUTH AFRICA TAKES STEPS TO KEEP OUT BOLSHEVISM.

CAPETOWN, May 27th.—A Bill, extending the operation of the Public Welfare Acts, contains important amendments directed against Bolshevism. It prohibits the publication of matter in newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals, in order to effect changes in political, industrial, or economic conditions, or publication of matter inciting the natives.

It also provides for the registration and identification of aliens.

THE DIAMONDS TAXATION BILL.—In the Assembly, during the Committee stage, the Diamonds Taxation Bill, with the proposed reduction of the tax on alluvials by five per cent., was negatived by 46 votes to 36.

LONDON, May 28th.—Reuter is informed that the national services for which the Imperial Government are giving £400,000, related to specific services rendered by the South African Railways to the Imperial authorities.

BERLIN PRESS BITTER.

PARIS, May 30th.—A Havas message says:—All Berlin is occupied in reading the complete text of the German counter-proposal.

The Liberal Press declares that there is no expectation that the *Entente* will practically recognize that Germany, being a new democracy, has abandoned all idea of militarism and imperialist conservatism.

The Press is bitter against the document coming up: "The Allies ask us to submit to murder. We ask ourselves, to be allowed to commit suicide."

DUFF, NOT HOPE.

LONDON, May 29th.—The *Times* states it is understood that Rear-Admiral G. P. Hope has been selected as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

LONDON, May 30th.—The *Times* states that Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, not Rear-Admiral Hope, will be appointed to the China Command.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SILVER.

LONDON, May 29th.—Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the inclination of the price is generally upward. Quotations for cash and two months' delivery are identical, with buyers for the latter well in evidence.

At the lower level of about 51d. sellers are less inclined to operate, preferring to await favourable rates.

The Shanghai exchange rate is 5/3d. per taël. It is reported that small purchases have been made in America on China account. The shipment of about 127,000 ounces has been made to Shanghai, beginning in May.

LONDON, May 29th.—The silver market is steady.

IF THEY DON'T SIGN.

PARIS, May 30th.—A Havas message says:—The whole tone of the German proposals is such that the Berlin Government can hardly believe that they will be taken seriously.

The German Government will be well advised to remember that the hour is approaching when no bluff will avail.

The Allies will be united when Germany refuses to sign the Treaty, and war will be renewed in its sharpest form.

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 30th.—A Havas message says:—According to the Statistical Department of the French Ministry of the Interior, the average increase in price of the principal necessities of life in France, since 1910, amounts to 200 per cent.

VIEWS AND NEWS OF "HAYAS."

ALLIES PRICE FOR RECOGNITION OF NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, May 28th.—The French Government plans to levy new taxes amounting to 1,280 millions and to float a loan of 25 millions in France. The project will be submitted by M. Klotz at the next sessions of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. It is intended to tax the consumption of both gas and electricity, tobacco, fermented liquors, coffee, sugar, mineral water, deers, lemons, and watches. Customs duties and revenues increased during the war. The Government will propose a monopoly of gasoline and petroleum.

The French Minister for Public Works states that the railway service will be considerably improved as soon as demobilisation is completed.

The American mission organized by the French Institute in the United States has arrived in Paris. The object of the visit of this mission is to find out what are the articles, either in their raw state or manufactured, which France and her colonies could sell in the United States, wishing for a closer co-operation between both countries.

General Faller, commander of the two French armies of occupation, has arrived at Coblenz for a hurried conference with General Light on emergency plans for an advance if the Germans should not sign the peace terms. The fears of an Allied advance increase daily through western Germany.

Great Britain, France and Japan are ready to recognize the Kolchak Government. Great Britain is demanding the concession of certain rights. France is insisting that the Russian debt be assumed, and Japan is insisting that the railroad concessions and fisheries arrangements made with the old Russian Empire be perpetuated by the new Government.

JAPANESE SHIPPING AND IN-INDIAN TRADE.

The O.S.K. opened negotiations direct with the British Ambassador to Tokyo and the Indian Government concerning the restrictions upon the Japanese ships plying in Indian waters, but it is now reported that the Japanese Government opened a formal negotiation on the same question with the Indian authorities through the Japanese Consul at Calcutta. To the protest of the O.S.K. the Indian authorities answered that, before the sugar accumulated at Calcutta was cleared, the ships joining the Bengal Conference alone would be permitted to participate in Indian trade. The O.S.K. is desirous of running the Japan-Calcutta line, and the exports from Japan to India mainly consist of cotton fabrics, cement, pottery, glass ware, watches, enamelled ware, and others.

BIG FIRE IN JAPAN.

A fire broke out at Yonezawa on the forenoon of May 19. The flames, fanned by a north-westerly wind, spread in all directions and burnt down over two thousand houses. The fire was put out by 2:50 p.m.

The extent of damage and the cause of the fire are unknown. Many buildings, including the Prefectural Technical School, the County Office, the Municipal Council Hall, the Commercial Museum, Count Uye-sugi's residence, etc., were destroyed.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING CASE.

The further public examination of Mr. Harold Latham in bankruptcy was continued by Mr. Valpy, before Mr. Justice Whitley, in the Supreme Court at Singapore on May 22. Mr. C. Everitt being also with Mr. Valpy.

The petitioner, who was wearing the ubiquitous rose in the lapel of his coat, said his firm had some dealings with the Rev. Mr. Hilliard at Bangkok, and petitioner bought and sold certain shares for him. His firm remitted to Hilliard \$2,500.

Shown page 61 of a ledger petitioner said that that was the Rev. Mr. Hilliard's account. The draft appeared there as \$2,744.76.

Then, subsequently, he bought 1,000 Uta Pandans for him and the account as shown in that ledger left a balance of \$925 to the reverend gentleman's credit. He could not explain why that draft was entered as \$2,744.76, instead of \$2,500. It would appear therefore, there was \$244.76 due to his credit. Petitioner could not explain why such an entry was made. He agreed that the amount ought to have appeared as \$2,500. He assumed there was an error in the account of \$244.76.

He transferred the business to Mr. Ort on December 23, 1918. At that time charters had expired, and there were no negotiations proceeding for the chartering of the *Taiwan Maru*. That was a charter from Java to Marseilles. He had nothing to do with it. A firm by the name of Madrigal and Company had correspondence with Latham and Co. by cable respecting the charter of the *Makaria*, and that was for charter to Java. Madrigal and Company, however, would not let her go to Java and so that charter fell through. Mr. Ort negotiated for another charter for the same steamer which also fell through. Latham and Co. had previous dealings with Madrigal and Company and petitioner gave them notice about the end of the year regarding the transfer to Mr. Ort's proposed charter was to Basra. Petitioner put through a charter of the *Sakai Maru*. He did not know who introduced that business. He had heard of a man named Vizconde. He wrote a letter on February 26, 1919, to Messrs. Sisson and Delany saying that as soon as the matter was finished Latham and Co. would pay Mr. Vizconde what was due to him.

SOME CLAIM DISPUTES.

He signed at that stage as Latham and Co., in the sense of liquidation. He got the information on which that letter was based from Ort. Evidently Ort had arranged the commission with the man, but had not informed the petitioner. Mr. Ort later issued the petitioner.

Mr. Ort arranged the details of the shipping charters. He certainly did so in that case. If the commission was anything out of the way Mr. Ort ought to have consulted petitioner. Vizconde, in petitioner's opinion, did nothing for his commission. They could have got the charter without Vizconde. Petitioner knew nothing about the details of arranging the commission. He had frequent shipping dealings with Yeo Chip Moh and Co. Petitioner was concerned in the charter of the *Kamor*. He had vouchers to collect from Bangkok to the amount of \$1,528.43, and on May 15, 1918, wrote to Yeo Chip Moh saying he would let them have his cheque as soon as he received payment. Petitioner actually received payment on July 4, 1918, and later petitioner had to pay back \$9035 out of that. The actual money was never paid to Yeo Chip Moh and Co. He thought the matter was overlooked. They did not ask for the money, he forgot to pay it, and they frequently paid Latham and Co. larger amounts afterwards. Regarding the *Selin*, the charter he believed was in the name of Yeo Chip Moh, and petitioner acted for the charterers. Two owners of the vessels were Norwegians. The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., were the agents for the owners. Latham and Co. had to render accounts to the Anglo-Siam Corporation. They got their figures from Yeo Chip Moh and passed them on to Bangkok to the Anglo-Siam Corporation and in the account they gave an item of 4,771 rupees as equal to \$3,936.01 which was actually a mistake of \$528.15. Petitioner entered \$3,956 for bunker coal and \$3,044 for vouchers to come, and the Anglo Siam Corporation disputed those items. Petitioner asked Yeo Chip Moh for explanations but could not get any. Neither petitioner nor his firm had ever taken any of those monies. His firm simply passed on those figures taking them to be correct. Chap Kin Ki Seng, of Bangkok, claimed \$2,000 in the same connection. It was part of their duty as brokers to check the figures by vouchers. The engineer would give a receipt for the bunker coal. Petitioner admitted that if he checked the accounts they should have found out the mistake about the rupee exchange.

A K. P. M. CUSTOM.

For about a year petitioner's firm had dealings with Ying Lee and Co., Ltd., Hongkong, in transshipping sandalwood. He admitted transshipping some by the *Hsin Kong* in August 1918. They charged as

freight \$14,574 and commission in proportion at 2½ per cent. They charged them that amount because Latham and Co. paid that sum to Siang Huah. He knew that Ying Lee and Co. claimed to have been overcharged \$1,215. He could not explain why they thought they had been overcharged. Siang Huah were agents for the steamer which took the sandalwood. He could not possibly say what the owners got out of it. It did not concern him. He believed the owners were in China. All he could say was that he was told the freight was so much and that he paid that amount. Petitioner agreed with Ying Lee and Co. to transship sandalwood by the *Kohar* and the note agreed on, was \$63 a ton; but 32 tons were shut out, and which was shipped by the *Buwa Maru* at \$55 a ton. They charged at the same rate of \$63 a ton. Petitioner charged \$63 because that was the rate agreed upon. They were, he supposed, agents for Ying Lee and Co., but he thought that Latham and Co. if the freight went up, would have had to pay the difference. On these conditions he therefore thought the firm was justified in charging the higher rate. As a matter of fact he did not know that that rate had been entered. If it had been referred to him he would have charged them what he actually paid. On January 4, 1919, 416 tons of sandalwood were shipped by the *Yan Cloon*. That was a transaction by the new firm (Mr. Ort) and not by the petitioner. At that time Ying Lee and Co., Ltd., had, probably not, by then received notice of the charge in their firm. The amount for freight charged was \$24,460.80 whereas Ying Lee and Co. claimed that they had been overcharged more than \$10,000. He knew that that freight was not paid to the K. P. M. direct. The K. P. M. sometimes let out cargo space to a broker. The broker paid for the space and got what freight he could. That amount, so far as he knew, was paid to such a broker. He did not remember what freight he charged. The shipper was practically at the mercy of the broker. Those were the best terms Latham and Co. could get. Mansfield and Co. had asked a higher rate. They wanted 375. The rate paid was 350. He could not explain why Ying Lee and Co. expected them to pay a cheaper rate. He owed Goodall and Co. \$15,000 odd for money borrowed, he believed, in August, 1918. Petitioner required money then in the business as capital was insufficient. In fact he actually borrowed from Goodall and Company \$25,000. He wanted the amount for his share business. He did not admit that borrowing \$25,000 at that time necessarily showed that the business was in a poor state. He kept the ordinary books of brokers such as ledgers, and so forth. He did not know how often the books were balanced.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Valpy (smilingly): Your memory is rather irregular. Mr. Latham, Mr. Valpy then proceeded to put some general questions. Had you a regular balance sheet? he asked—My son used to do that. It did not matter who did it—My son used to do it every six months.

Were they audited?—No. What bank do you bank with?—The Hongkong Bank.

Not in any Chinese ones?—No. In June, 1918, what profits did you dispose to the War Tax Department?—I cannot remember.

Do your books show that profit?—Yes. Was your furniture in Regie sold in September, 1918, by public auction?—Yes.

What did it fetch?—About \$10,000. What was done with the money?—Paid it to Goodall and Company. Which reduced the debt to \$15,000?—Yes.

As a matter of fact Mr. Latham you admitted in your preliminary examination that in September, 1918, the prospects were rather hopeless?—If Government had not taken control of the Norwegian steamers things would have been all right. I would not admit that the position at that time was hopeless. I did not actually stop payment till I filed my petition.

What were the causes of your insolvency?—I have already told you. You have given as one cause losses in your share department and lack of capital. Do you attribute it to anything else? Will you admit that your insolvency is largely due to extravagances. Between three of you \$231,000 was spent in the space of three years.—I admit that extravagance was one of the causes of my failure.

Benjamin was paid \$2,500 a month. Was that pot too much?—He had to work.

Other people in Singapore work but do not get \$2,500.—I admit Benjamin's drawings were high. I have no proposal to make by way of compensation.

Mr. Valpy said that that concluded his examination of the petitioner, but that Mr. Everitt had some questions to put to him.

His Lordship said he feared, he could not go on any further.

Mr. Everitt (smiling). I hope not my Lord.

The examination by Mr. Everitt was postponed for 30 May and, in all probability, will take place before the acting Chief Justice, before whom the examination in the initial stages was conducted.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND.)

GENERAL MANAGERS PROGRESS REPORT FOR FOUR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 28, 1919.

Gentlemen,—I herewith beg to hand you my report on your mining and milling operations for four weeks ending April 28, 1919.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns shows a total of 540 ft. made up of 10 ft. sinking, 58 ft. driving, and 472 ft. crosscutting, as against a total of 449 ft. for the previous four weeks.

BT. KOMAN.

940 ft. Level.—The north drive has been extended 5 ft., making a total of 212 ft. The lode matter 52 ins. wide assays 1 dwts.

The south drive has been driven 1 ft. Total 210 ft. The lode 52 ins. wide gives 1½ dwts.

840 ft. Level.—To the drive to the winze 6 ft. has been added, making a total of 42 ft. The lode 52 ins. wide is 42 ft. grade.

Crosscutting.—For stope-filling, 139 ft.

STOPE.

Above the 940 ft. level, one stope, lode 100 ins. wide worth 1½ dwts.

Above the 840 ft. level, one stope, lode 88 ins. wide worth 10 dwts.

Above the 740 ft. level, two stopes, lode 201 ins. wide worth 4 dwts.

Above the 640 ft. level, two stopes, lode 155 ins. wide worth 4½ dwts.

Above the 540 ft. level, one stope, lode 111 ins. wide worth 2 dwts.

ANDERSON MINE.

660 ft. Level.—The main crosscut east has been extended 9 ft. Total 65 ft.

The north drive has been advanced 5 ft., making a total of 23 ft. The lode 56 ins. wide gives 1½ dwts.

The south drive has been taken from 23 ft. to 31 ft. on a lode 55 ins. wide assaying 1½ dwts.

360 ft. Level.—The north drive has been driven 5 ft., making a total of 900 ft. At this point crosscuts have been put off to the east and west 3 ft. and 12 ft., respectively. The ground passed through is very much broken and of no value.

260 ft. Level.—The north drive has been advanced 5 ft., bringing the total to 1,481 ft. The lode 51 ins. wide assays 6½ dwts.

Crosscutting.—For stope-filling, 156 ft.

STOPE.

Above the 460 ft. level, one stope, lode 123 ins. wide worth 1½ dwts.

Above the 360 ft. level, one stope, lode 123 ins. wide worth 7½ dwts.

Above the 260 ft. level, one stope, lode 141 ins. wide worth 3½ dwts.

Above the 160 ft. level, two stopes, lode, 184 ins. wide worth 4½ dwts.

DERRICKS—SHAFT.

100 ft. Level.—The main crosscut has been extended 6 ft. Total 379 ft. The north drive on the 300 ft. lode has been driven 13 ft., bringing the total to 83 ft. The lode 39 ins. gives 4½ dwts.

On the 375 ft. lode a drive to the north has been taken 4 ft. on a lode 54 ins. wide assaying 10½ dwts., and to the south 4 ft. on a lode 60 ins. wide worth 2 dwts.

The winze from surface has been sunk 5 ft., making total depth 53 ft. Crosscutting.—For stope-filling, 147 ft.

STOPE.

On the 65 ft. lode, one stope, lode 19 ins. wide worth 13 dwts.

On the 300 ft. lode, one stope, lode 54 ins. wide worth 2 dwts.

GENERAL.

During the early part of the month a joint on the pipe line at the power station caused a stoppage of 34 hours.

The resistance of Bukit Koman hoist gave considerable trouble and delayed work for several days. A rock-breaker at the battery broke and a new one has been put in.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending April 28, 1919.

Bukit Koman.—50 stamps ran 23 days. Lost time 5 days due to shortage of ore, Koman hoist under repair, power, clean up and repairs.

Stone crushed:—
St. Koman..... 1,506 tons.
Anderson..... 1,573 "
Stope surface..... 175 "
Junction..... 252 "
Derricks..... 378 "

3,884 tons.
Huntington Mills idle.—No spares. Total ore crushed in Koman Mills..... 3,884 tons.
Amalgam. Retorted. Smelted. ozs. ozs. ozs.

Battery.....1,955 791 786.48
Bukit Malacca.—(2) Huntington Mills ran 23.4 days. Lost time 4.6 days due to broken die rings, power, repairs and clean up.

Surface Ore Treated:—
St. Koman..... 1,690 tons.
Malacca..... 1,668 "

3,358 tons.
Amalgam collected 457 ozs. producing 220 ozs. retorted, yielding 218.76 ozs. smelted gold.
Average yield per ton, Stamps..... 4.05 dwts.
Average yield per ton, Malacca..... 1.302 "
Value of Tailings..... 860 "
Totals.—Ore crushed 7,242 tons.

DIGGERS IN COLOMBO.

COLD SHOULDER TO THE AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER.

Under the above headings "A Bad Boy" writes in the *Sydney Sun* of March 14:—

As a bad Australian who has twice dodged the gangway picket and spent shore leave in Colombo, let me speak my piece concerning the bold, bad Digger who is charged with looting in Colombo. Of the many thousands of Australian troops touching at Colombo I venture to say that the riotous element represents a very small percentage indeed.

With his "wad" of ten or twenty pounds the average Aussie is careless of his money. He buys not for himself, and having but a very elementary knowledge of values, he rapidly tires of argument and pays tribute the value of the article.

Touts lie in wait for him at every lamp post. In five minutes he has a waiting platoon, the eyes of each member skinned for his rupees. For a time he regards the situation as highly humorous, but finding that the hire of a gharry does not rid him of the nuisance, he, in good Australian, to let the native know that his presence is disturbing the landscape.

The much oiled native merely grins, however, and produces a cheap necklace, remarking: "What you give, Australia?" or may be, from the grimy recesses of his loin cloth he will drag out three moonstones, which the Aussie may purchase for 25s. The offer being rejected with scorn, the lowly gradist of "Ram Sammy," by gradual stages, brings down his price to two shillings, crying aloud to his gods that he is a poor man. Sometimes the stones change hands at two shillings but as I have known a certain sergeant to buy them in the Pettah at 2d. per stone, there appears to be good grounds for saying that the Colombo native is certainly "wily."

THOUSANDS SPENT.

Thousands upon thousands of pounds have been spent by Australian troops in Colombo, and because a small section has got over jubilant, the *Times of Ceylon* intimates that "Some authorities are of opinion that the Australian Government should send a warship and maintain a naval picket."

What "authority" should do (and I refer particularly to the military "Brass Hats") is the closer supervision of third rate hotels and native drinking houses right in Colombo burgh itself. The spirit dispensed by these unscrupulous people is of a particularly fiery nature, and I have seen my own gharrydriver, after one glass of the native "toddy," quite drunk. "Runners" can be met with at any street corner, ready and willing to take you to these low-down hotels and dens, where—once inside—the native alchemist gets busy with his "dope." The first drink has been the undoing of many Australians, for it has led him further down the ramshackle streets of Colombo's native quarters, and the has lived to curse his few hours ashore.

CLEARING UP.

Must Australians themselves clean up Colombo as they did the lewd and licentious Cairo? Let "authority" in Colombo remove forthwith the children who openly canvas for clients to visit the infamous houses of its native quarters. It seems impossible for them to fix some standard of commercial honesty on their native traders. These rapacious, piratical, smooth-tongued, and shady gentlemen have, during the four years troops have been touching at their gates, reaped many harvests, and if one of them has lost two hundred rupees, let it be borne in mind that many times two hundred have been filched from the "barbarous" Australians.

Had the "naice" people of Colombo endeavored to place rational amusement before their overseas brethren, instead of leaving it to the one institution (the Australian Y.M.C.A.) even the few larrikins might have held their hands, but it would appear that the Aussie is a social pariah, who, on no account, must touch the hem of Colombo's very hoity toity and very English sassiety. As it is, the homecoming warrior must seek his own entertainment, but within a very confined area, for at a dozen points in and around Colombo the "Out of bounds" sign warns him away.

The fact remains that soldiers on leave in Colombo are left to fend for themselves, the civic and military authorities caring little for his physical or moral well being. Colombo has a wealthy community, but where are the buffets and huts which may be found in all other outposts of the Empire?

The hardest worked man in Colombo to-day is Mr. Soul Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. With him the "40 hour week" does not apply, yet how many of Colombo's leisured classes are helping him in the good work of providing legitimate entertainment for war-weary Diggers?

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